

THE DISSOLUTION OF THE FELLOWSHIP

only too dear that neither of the two really intended to keep the pledge he had made on accepting election. Gregory always bore on his person one of Catherine's teeth, which he treasured as a relic; he sent for Stefano Maconi, to confer with him about her canonization and the peace of the Church; but he had fallen into the hands of his own kindred, especially Antonio Correr, one of his nephews, an intriguing and luxurious prelate, who were resolved not to let the loaves and fishes of the Papacy go out of their family; and, in political matters, he had become a mere tool of the ambitious and warlike young King Ladislaus of Naples, the son of Charles of Durazzo. Benedict, on his part, in spite of his protestations, had not altered his attitude by a jot. After much negotiation, each claimant being desirous that the meeting should take place in a city subject to his own obedience, Gregory, in April, 1407, consented to the choice of Savona, a city that acknowledged Benedict, who actually went there in November. Gregory, on the other hand, moved to Lucca, where, in May, 1408, in flagrant violation of his pledges, he created four new cardinals, including two of his own nephews (Antonio Correr and Gabriele Condulmer), and Fra Giovanni Dominici. Upon this, his former cardinals renounced their allegiance and fled to Livorno. In the meanwhile, King Ladislaus had marched upon Rome, and, on April 25, perhaps

in understanding
with Gregory, he occupied it with his
army.¹

The patience of the Catholic world was now exhausted. In this same May, 1408, France withdrew her allegiance from Benedict, who fled to Perpignan. The cardinals of the Roman obedience met those that had deserted Benedict at Livorno, from which, on July 14, the united Colleges summoned the bishops of Christendom to a Council. In spite of threatened armed intervention from Ladislaus, who still adhered to Gregory, the Council met at Pisa on March 25, 1409. Of those princes of the Church who had shared in the conclave

¹ Cf. Creighton, I. pp. 225-227, where a suggestive characterization of the rival claimants to the Papacy is given.